WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

To Advertisers.

THE WEERLY TRIBUNE is read every week by nore than baif a million of people. The space given to adver-

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Per year (104 teamer). WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Washington Evening Star of Tuesday says: "The President and his youngest son left the city yesterday afternoon on the ordnance-steamer Baitiare to pay a visit to Grant, it is reported, and see how affairs are progressing on the James River." The Republican of the same date says: "The President is

On Saturday last a large band of guerrillas Primrose, and Leslie opened fire and scattered them. Boats crews of the Primrose and Cour de Lion were eent on shore and endeavored to stop the destruction, but on the Ella passing that place on Monday morning the wharf was still berning.

The statement in some of yesterday's papers

that Mosby is north of the Potomac with a large force or any force, is totally unfounded. No hostile force, great or small, has crossed the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at any point during the present season; and for several weeks not even an armed guerrilla has been seen near the road.

CONGRESS.

struction of the two floating batteries, Dictator and persons in the military and naval service of the United States homesteads on forfeited estates in the insurrecbill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communica-tion between the Eastern and Western Continents, and her moved to take up the House bill to repeal the Fugitison introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces which was ordered to be printed. The Yeas and Nays were then called upon the motion to take up the bill re carried. Mr. Morgan, from the Military Committee reported a bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from ability to military dury by reason of the payment of

verse report on the resolution directing an inquiry into officers and soldiers who have not been mustered into the climate is said to be milder than the the service. Mr. Schenck reported a bill providing that sponding latitudes on our Atlantic coast. paymasters and military storekeepers of ordnance shall have the same rank, pay and emoluments as captains of ordnance, but have no command. Mr. Garfield reported a joint resolution that Major Brinton, paymaster, e credited with \$2,600,000, being the amount under his harge, destroyed by the burning of the steamer Ruth. Postponed until the second Tuesday in December. Mr. and Judielal Appropriation bill. Adopted. Mr. Kellogg made an adverse report on the resolution instructing them to inquire what further legislation is necestes. Mr. Kellogg reported a bill for the relief of Mrs. Gen. Lander. Mr. Schenck reported a bill with reference to the draft, which he explained. After debate the House voted on the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, repealing the commutation by Yeas 100, Nays 50. The second section was also by the arrival of the hour for a recess. At the evening to amend the Pacific Railroad act.

GENERAL NEWS. Tom Florence, once a member of Congress from Philadelphia, now edits a concern called a newsinated for Vice-President, Tom thought he had a chance, The World, in New-York, has forestalled him Power, be wholly controlled by our enemies-In calling Andy a "boorish tailor," but Tom was not and that our Government must inevitably wish going to allow a New-York editor to floor him so easily; to make a liberal use of this telegraph when, so be invented and set affect the story that Johnson had abandoned his poor old mother, and that she is, at the age of more that seventy years, traversing "the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, granted, and will soon bring us into ready and celling tripe for a living. Ye who have hearts only constant communication not only with Europe, pires to the position of Vice-President of this great sountry, suffers his mother to trudge about the streets | Japan, and of the other populous and wealthy increase of its armies, the objection is not patrider of Secretary Stanton sending five Rebel keep her poor old soul and body together." Now, a good is proffered us at so small a cost. this is a very nice story, and had it not been pitched so very strong it might have found some believers; but poor Tom was too much excited to be discreet. He forgot, or did not know (if The Nashrille Union of the 18th s correct), that the mother of Gov. Johnson died seven-

The President has nominated for Judge-Advocate-General, with rank of Brigadier, Joseph Hott of Kentucky, the present incumbent, and for ing foreign authorship at the expense of Ameri-Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of can. The justice denied at home finds, how-Colonel, Major Wm. McKee Dunn of Indiana, formerly ever, some compensation in the estimate which

ern Eailroad was laid at Dayton yesterday. The line is

Edgerton, who has been appointed Governor of the trated.

for delivery, as high as 200 was paid for considerable amounts. In some cases sharp brokers out of Wall street sold the public gold as high as 206, in petty sums. The flutry was a good for gold, and pretending great extrestness to bey whenever a seller seemed reductant to sell. Judging from the effects of the bill thus fat, it has not been a success. Gold is not called now at the Stock Exchange. Sterling Bills are nominally 224, and large drawers not inclined to sell much. Government Stockr are up; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 1132@114: 5-20s, 16t4 106 for registered: April 7-30s, 1071@108. Money has been more active, and new business is done at 7 \$\P\$ cent generally Some National Banks are loaning upon Govern

GIRDLING THE EARTH.

Three distinct and independent projects con templating the connection of the New World with the Old by lines of telegraph, necessarily in part if not mainly submarine, now challenge attention and promise speedy realization. First among them stands the Atlantic Telegraph, from the west coast of Ireland to a bay on the easterly coast of Newfoundland-a distance of little less than 2,000 miles, and requiring a continuous submersion of cable to fully that extent. (This is the route on which a cable was laid with temporary success in 1858, and on which one far stronger and better protected is to be laid, it is confidently expected, in 1865.)

Next to this ranks the enterprise which contemplates an extension of the French line now connecting Bordeaux and Marseilles, through Corsica and Sicily, with Tripoli, on the north coast of Africa; which line it is now proposed to extend along the African coast westward and then southward to some point near the mouth of the Senegal or that of the Gambia, and thence across the ocean to Pernambuco, o some adjacent point on the coast of Brazil-pertaking a horseback-ride in Virginia to-day for his haps taking one or more of the Cape Verdes and the little isle of St. Paul in their way. The entire distance from continent to continent on this made their appearance at Acquia Creek, and set fire route is about 1,200 miles; the ocean-bed is un to the lower wharf, when the gun boats Cour de Lion. derstood to be favorable and the water not very deep, while an iceberg, or ice in any form, is here of course unknown. France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Brazil are understood to be united in favoring and aiding this enterprise, the success of which ought not to be doubtful.

The third project is that now claiming mor immediately the attention of Congress, which proposes to connect the two continents by a cable crossing Behring's Straits, where they are less than forty miles apart. The bases of this enterprise are our American network of tele graphs on one side, and on the other that of resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to Russia, which already reaches eastward from St. Petersburg, through Moscow, Novgorod, Kazan, Perm, and Omsk, to Irkoutsk (four thousand miles), and is thence to be pushed southward through Mongolia to Pekin, Nankin, and Canton, while the main line is carried on eastward 2,500 miles further, to the mouth of the Amour on the Sea of Okhotsk. So far, the Russian Government is pledged to carry the work, and there can be no doubt of its speedy com-

Here a private company propose take hold, and carry a line around the Sea of Okhotsk and the Gulfs of Penjinsk and Anadir to East Cape; thence across Behring's Straits to Cape Prince of Wales, and thence southeastwardly across Russian America to Mount St. Elias, and so down the coast through British America and our own Pacific wilds, till it meets and connects with our constantly extending was laid on the table, on the petition of certain citizens who have been confined in Rebel prisons, asking that they be allowed the same pay and rations as soldiers of the United States Army. Mr. Schenck made an adther Columbia, is about 6,500 miles; but less than 50 of them stretch through water; while the climate is said to be milder than the corre-

> Mr. Perry M. Collins, the projector and actuary of this enterprise, asks our Government to aid it as follows:

1. By furnishing a National vessel to lay the

submerged cable; thereon, and to occupy a square mile of those lands (if such there shall be) at each station,

parated by distances of fifteen miles. pay for its use) to the extent of \$50,000 per annum, after it shall have been completed, and so long as it shall be in serviceable condition.

We believe no serious objection is made to any of these requirements but the last, which ricken out. The further discussion was terminated the critical state of our country and her finances the arrival of the hour for a recess. At the evening sion the House resumed the consideration of the bill mend the Pacific Railroad act. line shall be in working order, as it cannot be for several years, nor until after an ontlay of to be constructed which will not probably, in case of a war between us and a European be grudged it, but that it will be cheerfully this; a man who is rolling in wealth, and as but with the countless millions of China, of

HENRY C. CAREY.

THE TRIBUNE had occasion a few days ago. in replying to remarks of The Commercial Adteen years ago in Greenville, Tenn., carefully attended vertiser, to contrast The Commercial's admira-and cherished by her son and all the family to her latest tion of Stuart Mill with its disparagement of ample of the common practice of over-estimata member of Congress, and now Judge-Advocate of the the economists of Europe put upon Mr. Carey's The last rail of the Atlantic and Great-West- contributions to political and social science. His elaborate works are translated into French. now completed, and forms the connecting link between Italian, German, Danish, and Russian, and in Silver York and St. Louis, without change of gauge. Silas Woodson has been nominated to the cepted authorities on the various subjects which Senate as Chief-Justice for Idaho, in place of Sidney his profound and original views have illus-

Mr. Ingersoll has been appointed to the place is afforded in his election as a "Foreign Memea the Committee on Territories formerly filled by his ber" of "The Naples Royal Academy of Moral Gold is sold this morning under the new law, and designs who would escape the penalties of the act must nual report of this institution is before us, with remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel. In the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but the Charter by King Victor Emanuel.

ship, and of this small number, Mr. Carey is over inconsistent both with judicial decisions one, Stuart Mill representing. England on the and the order of the President. They related student of either the Englishman's or the The manifest intent of the commutation allow-Frenchman's works, will find Mr. Carey's doc- ance is to accept the money instead of the men, trines essentially deducible from their facts, and and it is anything but creditable to the military even sustained by their own views at various authorities to be driving a sharp bargain with times; the difference, however, being that he those who commute, and stretching the law to is constant to established principles, while they cover vexatious and unreasonable demands. The leave political and social science still unintelli- people will submit to a draft, but they like to be gible for the want of the generalization, which, fairly dealt with. in Mr. Carey's system, harmonizes all the interests of a nation.

THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

thing in refusing to repeal the \$300 commutation the birth of the Southern Confederacy, many of clause of the Eurollment act. It is the third or them were built upon Slavery as their cornerfourth time the question has been debated-stone, and sympathy with and the defense of once when the act of March 3, 1863, was passed; Slavery and all the abominations connected again when the amended act of this ses- with it, is the only mark of distinction which sion went through the House; and now, separates them from the other religious denomi finally, during the past week. No one can nations of Christendom. They have not only have forgotten how vehemently the Demo- been silent upon all the crimes of the slave cratic Congressmen and newspapers opposed power, but they have even undertaken to prove the clause; it will therefore be remarked with Slavery to be the normal and divinely-instituted surprise that the Democrats yesterday condition of the negro, and have branded all the voted solid in favor of retaining it. A year philanthropic efforts for the amelioration of his ago the exemption was the popular argument fate as semi-infidelity. They have been against the Enrollment law; was denounced as in every respect the most rabid supporters aristocratic; held up to the angry view of the and promoters of the Rebellion. Such organimob as a rich man's measure, and as both in- zations cannot, of course, be expected to sur tended and calculated to lift from the shoulders vive Slavery, and it is therefore the instinct of of the wealthy the heavy burden of military self-preservation which prompts them to oppose ervice which was laid on the poor. The riots the return of the Slave States to the Union. n this city-so far as the draft was the occasion of them-were stimulated by the incendiary ap. ritory of loyal and Anti-Slavery churches is peals of Copperhead newspapers, and their out- matter of no small importance for the State cries were almost wholly against this feature of Every church of this class is a nucleus of Union the law. Will, then, anybody explain why the sentiment which will aid in educating another party has changed front? War Democrats, race than that which has so long lorded it over eace Democrats, and the mongrel brood who the Slave States. are neither till after the Chicago Convention, The progress which has been thus far made vote together to keep in the exemption. Is it occause the Administration thought a repeal loyal and Anti-Slavery churches has been steady necessary to increase the strength of the armies and yet slow. It is notable in Missouri, Mary and subdue the Rebellion !

But, in our judgment, the clause need have tent by the large bounties which the Government of the Free States. Thus the Presbytery of Bureau in operation, an enrollment system, a Anti-Slavery policy. The Cumberland Preomplicated machinery, a force of paid officials, said that the authorities have energetically enleavored to turn their mency into men. When Slavery as the chief cause of the War. they have done so and failed, they will be entitled to say that the exemption clause is an ob-

This question has another side. If the money eceived for exemptions would not secure subtitutes in the loyal States, it would in the rebellious, provided Congress and the War Department would agree in passing and enforcing a law to that end. A bill long since passed the House enabling the loyal States to recruit on to-day by at least 100,000 men, who, All the missionaries who are

clause.

The debate in the Senate, we remember, took one of the slave States a most welcome Union a sectional turn, Western members urging element. While the whites still continue to be against the bill that by surely securing men divided on the question of levalty, the blacks from the Southern States at a moderate ex- are a unit for restoring the Union and abolishpense, it offered an advantage to the wealthier ishing Slavery. Eastern States. Possibly it does, but if the but one draft into view. Superabundant recruiting by the Eastern States would at least tend to postpone or dispense with subsequent calls. At all events, since the exemption clause is to be retained, and since here is a means of neutralizing all its hindrance to the supply of men, the War Department may now see the wisdom of withdrawing its objections and allowing the bill to go through the Senate. We presume it can receive a majority there if it has the support of the Military Committee.

-One word as to the construction of the exa letter from its editor, J. D. Baldwin, M. C. from the IXth District of Massachusetts, which

each call the supplementary draftings must be continued until the number of men required is secured. Should the list be-come exhausted, the names of those who have paid the com-"greenbacks" or National Bank 4-es. The price opened at 1982000, and at noon closed at 200. In the afternoon, under a department of "Moral Science," only six what the Senate and the Military Committees accured." Such a construction is unjust, and it is in what the Senate and the Military Committees accured."

Such a construction is unjust, and it is more
Again: the President. by the order above

SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

One of the chief supports of the Pro-Slavery and Pre-Rebellion party in the recovered Slave The House yesterday did a wise and just States is the Southern Churches. Long before

The establishment in the recovered slave ter

among the whole people in the establishment of land and West Virginia, where the race of Pro Slavery divines will soon die out. But it is to such effect as is supposed. We otherwise in Kentucky, where a large propormay well enough admit that, as here- tion of the clergy of all denominations continue tofore acted on, it has diminished the num- to cooperate with the worst class of Copperheads, ber of men produced by the draft. But that although there are some noble and conspicuous not the fault of the law; it is the fault of those exceptions, as the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge and who have executed it. There is no sufficient the editors of The Danville Review. The rereason why the Government should not get ligious papers of Kentucky are among the most men for the money paid as commutation. Pri- violent opposers of the National Government, vate enterprise secures them; public necessity and the religious meetings of the Presbyterians right to be equally effective. The Supervisors and the Baptists passed resolutions denouncing New-York have filled the successive quotas the steps taken by the Government against the the county by a system of bounties and of or- disloyal clergy. In Tennessee there appears to be anized recruiting. If they were aided to some ex- a tendency to rejoin the church organization offered, it is true, on the other hand, that the Nashville has resumed its connection with the excess seldom went into the pockets of the re- Old-School General Assembly, although the cruits. Now the Government has an extensive latter has this year committed itself to a strong byterians, who are very numerous in East who ought to be competent to secure substitutes | Tennessee, were represented at the recent Genis well as our County Committee. It cannot be eral Assembly of their Church by two delegates who voted with the majority in denouncing Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina, and other States, a feeble beginning has been made, but struction to filling the armies. At present it is the majority of the congregations have never yet ceased to avow their Rebel and Pro-Slavery

Much more promising are the prospects of th churches and schools which have been established among the freedmen. Wherever the au thority of the United States has been restored they hasten to disconnect themselves from the Pro-Slavery organization in which they have Southern territory—a field waiting to be reaped. been kept against their will, and to organize The measure was understood to have been congregations which are enthusiastically loyal. swamped in the Senate, on the urgent interpopublic lands, with permission to cut timber sition of the Secretary of War, the quality of whose objections we never could discover, and societies of the Northern States are nobly Had it been passed early in the ses- vying with each other in sending them ministers sion, our armies would have been stronger and teachers, they cannot supply the demand. would have been worth three months hence the progress they are making in an intwice as much as the same number of recruits tellectual and moral point of view; of their which the expected July draft may give us.

The law opened a market to the States only, gratitude which they feel toward the Governbut it would have enured to the benefit of the ment that has liberated them. The number fruit to the wounded soldiers in the hospitals. Though To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Government more speedily than if the military which have connected themselves with Northauthorities alone had undertaken the work, ern ecclesiastical organizations is considerable. If it is judged best that both should try, then Thus the African Methodist Episcopal Church the Government will find ample employment reports since the beginning of the war, an addiand sure return for all commutation money. tion to its membership of about 30,000; and the many millions—that this is the only line likely But not until this measure is enacted and tried African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church has can it be asserted with truth that the Enrollment effected, in North Carolina alone, an increase of act is ineffective by reason of the exemption 2,000 members. Their numerous schools are edueating a large population, which will form in each

RETALIATION.

Generals to be placed under fire in retaliation for five Union Generals exposed by the Rebels to the chances of the Charleston bombardment. The Government seems to have acted with promptness as well as determination, and will be sustained by the opinion of every loyal man.

But the case suggests a contrast. It is three months since Fort Pillow was captured and its black garrison brutally murdered by the Rebeis. Can any one point us to an act of retaliation yet attempted on our part? Yet the Government stands pledged twice over to complete justice in this question of protecting negro emption clause. We find in The Worcester Spy troops. Nearly a year ago, the President issued an order that " for every soldier killed in violation of the laws of war, a Rebel soldier shall be executed." After the Fort Pillow massacre, he made a speech does not amount to much. The payment of three hundred dol-lars now exempts a man only for one call; and it will not do at Baltimore, declaring that when the lacts this if the supplementary draftings exhaust the enrollment list. The man who pays commutation now will again be liable to draft in July, should a draft in July be ordered. Under gressional Committee on the Conduct of the War has examined the facts and reported. The murders are fully substantiated, are officially brought to the notice of the Government. Yet

quoted, issued July 30, 1863, defined specifically the character of the retaliation to be put list, and Michel Chevalier, France. The to the old law, but their spirit applies to this. in force. At Baltimore, he said he was yet undecided what measures to adopt. We do not hear that any measures have yet been determined upon.

Meanwhile the black troops are in the field, fighting with unsurpassed bravery. They have, to some extent, acted for themselves on the question of retaliation. Here is an extract from a letter we published yesterday:

"Well," said Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff to a tall "you had a pretty tough fight there on the left." " and we lost a good many good officers and men." many prisoners did you take, Sergeant?" "Nor de Sir," was the significant response. Gen. Smith says, ' They don't give my Provost-Marshal the least trouble, and I don't

The same account was given of Gen. Burnside's colored division in the Spottsylvania battles. They took no prisoners alive. Nor is it possible to deny that the black troops are legally and morally right. They are fighting against an enemy who shows them no quarter; by the laws of war they are entitled to refuse quarter; by the higher law of self-preservation they are bound to refuse it. The Government meanish while does nothing to meliorate this condition of affairs. On the distinct issue in the second class has a monthly pay-roll of \$3,187 in peace, and earrying a guns in war, and \$3 in peace. The third class has a monthly pay-roll of \$3,416 in war, and \$3 in peace. The third class has a monthly pay-roll of \$3,416 in war, and \$3 in peace. The third class has a monthly pay-roll of \$3,416 in war, and \$4,187 in peace, using 50 tuns of coal, and carrying \$4,178 in peace, using 50 tuns of coal, and carryin Jefferson Davis more than a year and a half war, and 3 in peace. ago, and since steadily put in practice by his officers and soldiers, we have not yet made up our minds. Is it strange that the war becomes murderous? It will cease to be so when the Government enforces that protection of negro communication of inquiry from Mayor Parks, the troops which it has promised them. Until it owing to the disloyal character of the present Ch does, what title has it to ask-much less to compel-military service from the blacks?

FROM WASHINGTON

special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 21, 1864. DETECTIVES IN WASHINGTON.

The detective nuisance in Washington is last coming under restraint. Gen. Augur has issued ar order: Hereafter no citizen, commissioned officer, or nlisted man shall be arrested on the report of a detec tive, excepting in extreme cases, where there is no doubt of guilt and immed ate action is needed. All officers employing detectives will be held responsi ble for their improper action or abuse of authority. GEN. GILLMORE IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Gillmore and staff are here. He was no rested but was relieved from command by Gen. Grant on his own personal request, and was ordered to report to the Adjutant General here for orders. He will visit . New-York before taking a new command. DISMISSALS.

Among the dismissals this week are the folowing Col. S. M. Alvord, 3d N. Y. V., for having tenemed unworthy of consideration, and Lieut_Col. esignation, and for showing indisposition to do his luty. Up to 5 o'clock this p. m., 62 deaths were resorted as having occurred in the hospitals here. COLORED PROPER IN CITY CARS.

Sumner's amendment to the Georgetown and Washington Railroad Company's charter, that negroes should not be excluded from its cars, passed the Senate to-night by one majority. Twas enough. The tens-cions Senator had a few minutes before been besten in ommittee by a vote of 16 to 14. The amendment will

The House to-night summarily knocked in the head Mr. Schenck's Conscription bill, by a vote of one hundred to fifty six. The temper of Congress is unhangeably opposed to any restriction or destruction of

GRANT SATISFIED.

Gen. Grant is represented by those who have o-day come up from his headquarters, to be perfectly satisfied with the result of his operations before Peters of his estimate of the sacrifices inevitably necessary for the attacking army to make.

YOU MUST POOT IT ON SUNDAY.

The Senate, under the pressure of 500 back rivers, to-night refused to require the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to run their cars on ege of walking from three to five miles to the hornitals where their sons are, or pay \$2 an hour for the use of

COMPORT FOR THE WOUNDED.

One hundred dollars was received this morning from Alexander T. Stewart of New-York by the ladies at Willard's Hotel, to aid their charitable gift of the strawberry season is past here, these new Sisters of

The land returns from Marquette, Michigan, show that during the last month (May) 16,952 acres were taken up in that Land District with bountyland warrants; also that 75 650 acres were located in the same district with agricultural land scrip. The law of 2d July, 1862, under which land was issued, expressly orbids its location on mineral lands, and where such ocations have been admitted, the ruling of the Department allows the parties to withdraw the sorio and take | the Union. the lands with cash, if done within a limited time.

NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Catskill, N. Y., has been established, with a capital of \$60,000. Charles Carter President Sarton Carter Cashier

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Toesday, June 21, 1864.

GEN. GILLMORE.

Gen. Gillmore, who has been relieved of comnand, and ordered to report at Washington to await urther orders, has arrived here.

FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

TEN-FORTIES.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT. In answer to a resolution of the House the

Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a statement of the public debt of the United States up to June 14, 1864, the totals of which are as follows:

In answer to a resolution of the House the Secretary of War has sent a communication to the House relative to the number, crew, and armament war vessels suitable to be employed in carrying the mails. He states that they are 27 in number, name and described as follows:

Gen. Washburne, commander of the Depart ment of West Tennessee, has declared. in answer to a Government of Memphis, as well as its utter incfficience in the management of city affairs, he is compelled to announce, in the event of the reelection of the presen Mayor, it is the intention of the military anthoris take charge of the municipal department of Memphia.

The General expresses the hope that the citizens

Memphis will elect a ticket friendly to the Governm so that he may be relieved from the duty of interferia but he expresses his determination that while he com-mands, there shall be no hostile municipal Government within his jurisdiction.

The Capture of the Granite City. BOSTON, Tuesday, June 21, 1864

A letter to The Transcript gives the following list of casualties on the gunboat Granite City, captus at Circassian Pass, La., on the 6th inst, with all board, after an engagement of an hour and a half:

board, after an engagement of an noar and a name Eusign S. R. Tyrrell, arm shot off, dangerous; B. sign A. H. Berry, shot through the leg; Quartermast John W. Tindall, killed; Joseph Johnson, seama killed; John Scott, seama, arm shot off; Quartermaster John Jacobs, thigh, dangerous; William Fitzpatrick, art slightly; Ira Loueks, foot; John Gogli, leg; Joseph Schallinger, leg; M. McNamara, leg; H. Spencer, and McCullum, shoulder, slightly. The Atlantic and Great Western Bailw

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
DATON, Ohio, Tuesday, June 21, 1884.
The ceremony of driving in the last spike in
the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was formally
gone through with at this city this morning in presence
of the prominent officers of the road and those of the
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway. A large
number of citizens witnessed the event. Among dose
distinguished guests were Lieut. Gov. Sanderson and
Gen. McCook. This line forms the connecting link between New York and St. Louis without break of ganga,
a distance of 1,200 miles.

From California

San Francisco, Priday, June 17, 1894.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson. Gov. Low made a speech, in which every aluston to President Linsoln and denunciation of Siavery were loudly applauded. Similar meetings are being held throughout the State.

Trade is more lively. There have been large arrived of sugar. Wheat is in fair demand. Thirty feet of Gould & Curry sold to-day at \$3,300.

The ship Garbaidt has arrived from Now-Yerk. Salled, barks Ceres, for Hong Kong; Hornet, for New-York.

Gold Speculation in Baltimere.

Baltimorz, Tuesday, June 21, 1862.

As an evidence of the bogus character of the gold quotations sent hither from New-York, and posted on the balletin boards of our gold gamblers, it may be well to state that this afternoon a respectable banker here tested the raith of our gold speculators in their quotations, offering to sell \$0,000 in gold to a broken who had posted on his buildus, "Gold wanted at 502."

The dealer, however, "backed down," and the highest he was willing to purchase at was 1864.

A fire at Lacrosse, Wis., last night destroys The Republican and Scandinarian printing boost Loss \$10,000.

Boston Bank Statement Boston, Tacaday, Jun The following is the weekly report of the

condition of the banks of this city:
Capital Stock. ... \$33.81,700 Due to other banks. \$11.82 and the Leans and Dissounts. \$33.80,000 Deposits. ... 32,749,000 Specie. ... \$37.700 Circulation. ... \$3,803,000 Due im. other banks. 14.790,000

A Correction.

Sin: In your editorial entitled, " Washing-Charity daily distribute luxuries, mostly fruit, to thou-sands of these heroes. to be corrected.

> the rites and administer the consolation of religion, even to Catholic soldiers in our armies, within the province of either of these Archbishops, without his express authorisation. We understand that Archbishop Hughes once refused to sond a priest down to the Catholic soldiers at Hilton Head and Bean fort, because those posts were within the diocese of South Carolina, whose Archbishop is a venomous Secessionist and would send a priest to curse rather than bless the defenders of

Ordinarily, a priest cannot exercise jurisdiction in a diocese without faculties from its bishop. Whatever difficulty has ever arisen out of this law in reference to Catholic chaplains, has arisen solely from the difficulty of getting access to the Southern bishops. The diff cuity has been completely remedied by a decree of the Propaganda, giving general faculties to military chap-lains, with the obligation of reporting to the local WASHINGTON, Thesday, June 21, 1864.

DEATH OF A SURGEON.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John K. Hardenbergh, U. S. A., died at Rush Barracks, Washington, Wonday night, in the sixty second year of his age, of typhoid fever.

Propaganda, giving general faculties to military chaplains, with the obligation of reporting to the loss binds within six months, unless hindered from doing so by a sufficient reason. The Archbishop of Baltimere typhoid fever. within his diocese, and the priests of that diocese have always given all the consolation and help in their power to the sick and wounded soldiers of our army. A prior from Plorida, having faculties from the Bishop d Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 155th New-York, Aid to Gen. Tyler, and Judge Advocate, died yesterday at Douglas Hospital in this city.

from the lips of Gen. Anderson that he repeatedly sent Files of Southern papers to the 11th June have been received here. The following extracts are taken from them:

"Stand Watie, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has recently been commissioned as Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army. He is the first Indian who ever attained that rank.

"A company of boys, about forty strong, has been formed at Columbus, Ga. to guard the railroad bridge at West Point. Their captain is Master Walter Gerdon, brother of Major Gen, Gordon of Lee's Army, Not a member of the company is over 16 years of age. The papers contain culciples on Lieut, Pelot, and suggest his name be given to the Waterwitch, which he has bequeathed to the Confederacy purchased with his heart's blood.

TEN-FORTIES. doubt that, with your usual candor, you will chees admit into your columns this correction of what I have The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan, re-ported at the Treasury Deportment to-day, amount to only \$185,000.

A LOYAL CATHOLIC

A LOYAL CATHOLIC PRIMIT.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE .- A MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTERS.

special meeting of this Committee was held hat creating at their headquarters, No. 814 Broadway. Committees were appellied to make arrangements for a public meeting to be held on or before the 30th inst.